

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS
LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS
HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-
ING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF
THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN
ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS
COMBINED.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Gripp on the Force Bill.
"It gives to the judges of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district.)"

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls. It gives to the judges of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district.)"

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, and that they may participate as members in the organization of the House. It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal Treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election. And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA.
A prominent physician of Hampton, has been arrested for seduction.—Colonel J. Thomas Goode, of Mecklenburg, has been nominated for Congress by the Third party in the Petersburg district.—Captain West, agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company in Petersburg, is critically ill.—An enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Cartersville.—Chairman Gordon is now engaged in perfecting the precinct organization.

TENNESSEE.
The Tennessee troops have won several victories over the rioting miners at Coal Creek and elsewhere.—It is said the Lake Erie switchmen's strike will be a duel to the death.—Thirty lives were lost in a wreck at sea off the coast of Russia.—Captain Anderson has been released by the miners.

The New York World's Western campaign fund is still growing. It has now reached more than \$16,000, and is daily being added to. The object of the World and its co-laborers in this matter is not to raise in any sense a corruption fund; no voters are to be bought, and no "blocks-of-five" systems are to be inaugurated. The whole purpose of the fund is to distribute tariff literature for the education of the Western States which have shown a decided inclination to break away from their adhesion to the Republican party of monopoly, and to unite with the Democracy for their enfranchisement from taxes laid for the benefit of favored private individuals and privileged classes. The motive of the World is a laudable one, and will no doubt bring forth much greater fruit and be much more far-reaching in its results than if the fund were used for the debauchery of the ballot-box and the corruption of voters.

The Labor Unions vociferously assert that they have no sympathy with violence and outrages committed by members of their organizations when out on strikes. They now have an excellent opportunity to prove their words by their acts in denouncing the recent outbreaks in New York and Tennessee, where outlaws became so violent as to make it necessary to send the whole force of the military of the State to the aid of the civil authority to quell the disturbances of the strikers. If the Unions would do this they would do much to establish themselves in public favor.

A remarkable woman has just died in Pennsylvania. She was perfectly able to use her tongue, but for eleven years refused to open her lips to utter a word. The people of Hatfield, where she lived and died, ought to erect a handsome monument to her memory. No other State in the Union, not even Georgia, the home of all sorts of female phenomena, can boast of such a wonder.

When Mr. Whitelaw Reid attempted the old dodge of waving the bloody shirt at Springfield, Illinois, Thursday, by telling his hearers that the tariff plank of the Democratic platform was identical with the doctrine taught by Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Constitution, somebody ought to have yelled at him, "Hate."

A Richmond dispatch says that the negroes of the Third party in North Carolina are "very much stirred up." In that case their white associates are certainly entitled to sympathy.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE OF ALLIANCE LEADERS.

Article I of the constitution of the Farmers' Alliance sets forth the object of the organization as follows: "To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes." In the light of the recent convention of the Farmers' Alliance, when to all intents and purposes the majority took or tried to take the organization bodily into the Third party—that head article of their fundamental law—was only a decoy duck to get good Democrats into their ranks.

We notice further in this constitution, which reads so fairly and serves so falsely, that there are about twenty-eight members of the State Alliance who are not elected by County Alliances—who, therefore, do not represent any county in especial, but who are all office-holders in the general organization and who are entitled to vote—and we are informed that every one of these bureaucrats except one—Mr. Parrish, of Gloucester—was a Third-party man.

Evidently a partisan spirit to an immense degree has taken possession of the office-holders of the Alliance.

They have tasted a little blood, and are as thirsty as tigers to suck dry the great and noble heart of Democracy.

It is very gratifying to know, however, that as this treachery becomes more and more disclosed, those agricultural Democrats who have been rooted and grounded in the faith which is as immortal as the everlasting hills are refusing to follow such insincere and selfish leaders. The whole thing begins to look like a conspiracy to promote the personal advantage of a few.

Promises of wonderful things are made by these statesmen to catch the votes necessary to exalt themselves into power with the earnestness of men who feel that their dearest hopes depend on getting office.

These promises are about as possible of fulfillment as the bag of gold at the end of a rainbow or the manufacture of sunshine out of cucumbers, and they know it themselves.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

It was perfectly natural for Whitelaw Reid to wave the bloody shirt at Springfield, Illinois, Thursday. Ever since he succeeded in depositing the venerable Horace Greeley as editor of the New York Tribune, a paper which would most probably never have been heard of but for Greeley, he has been assiduously engaged in the work of firing the Northern heart until now the habit has become so fixed on him that it is second nature. Whether writing an editorial or delivering a speech, Reid could no more help from indulging in appeals to sectional prejudice than he could help breathing. In fact, it is a safe prediction that most of his speeches during the pending campaign will be reshapes of the editorials with which for thirty years he has been filling the columns of his South-hating paper.

When, however, Mr. Reid attempts to arouse the prejudices of the Northern people by telling them that the tariff policy of the Democratic party is exactly that of the Southern Confederacy, he is talking foolishly. The Democratic position on the tariff has long been well known. It was no new thing for the Democracy of the United States to oppose a protective tariff levied for the benefit of monopoly, even before the Confederate Constitution was ever dreamed of, and "tariff for revenue only" has been the Democratic doctrine ever since the Morrill Protective tariff was enacted. It is true that for many years the Democracy fought very shy of that issue, and it was left for Grover Cleveland to fearlessly advance the Tariff Reform standard to the front. When he did so, however, the Confederate Constitution never entered his head, and when the whole country indorsed his position as overwhelmingly in 1890, it made no difference to them whether the Confederate States prohibited in their Constitution taxation of the people for the benefit of monopoly or not. All they knew was that they were as much opposed then to being robbed of their earnings so that a few wealthy manufacturers might be made still more wealthy, as the Southern people were in 1860, and they feel the same way now.

They certainly will not let Mr. Reid and his pampered monopolist friends continue to levy heavy tribute upon them simply because the Southern Confederacy believed that any such system of tariff taxation was false, inequitable and unjust. Indeed, unless they have decidedly changed their views in the last two years, it is very likely that they heartily approve the wisdom of the Southern people, when they formed their Confederacy, in prohibiting in their organic law such impositions.

There is a wholesome lesson which the South, and especially that element of its population which is inclined to help on Republican success by abandoning the Democratic party, can learn from the course being pursued by Mr. Reid. His appealing to the North to defeat Tariff Reform merely because the Southern States during the war were opposed to any such thing as McKinleyism shows clearly the animus of his party and himself when he asks the Northern public to oppose an economic measure which is vastly to their benefit, and which promises to relieve them from an evil of which there is universal complaint only on sectional grounds, it shows that he counts upon exciting Southern hate as the winning card of his campaign. And yet Southern Third party men have the audacity to say, in the face of such direct evidence to the contrary, that the Force bill is a "bugaboo" and a "scare crow."

AFTER inflicting much humiliation on the State and having succeeded in making Anarchy triumphant over the legal authorities, the Tennessee striking miners have surrendered. The next time Governor Buchanan is confronted with so formidable an uprising of lawless men he will not be likely to trifle with them as he did on the recent occasion, but he will follow the example of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and at once send the full force of the State military to the scene to promptly stamp out the rebellion, or if that is not sufficient, he will call on the general Government for aid. The Governor has found out that mild messages to "keep quiet" and "be orderly" will not have much effect on a rough, ignorant mob blinded by rage and bent on mischief.

The Philadelphia Record thinks the People's Party in the South is a mere passing phenomenon in American politics, like the Know-Nothings, Anti-Masons, Greenbackers and other ephemeral factions that have arisen from time to time. It says: "Even in passing the People's party is not likely to make any impression upon the legislation or government of the country. Its programme is so wild and extravagant that its own supporters would shrink from putting it into operation if they had the power to do so."

WHAT OF THE FORCE BILL NOW?

The leaders of the Third party pooh-pooh the Force bill and pretend that they have no fear that the Republican party will pass it even if they do carry the Presidential election. They do this in spite of the fact that all men know there is a deep seated resolve in the minds and hearts of all Northern Republicans to enact this legislation, which resolve has been evidenced so plainly that a fool ought to be able to see that it exists. All Republican newspapers of the North have been clamoring for this bill for years; the last Congress, being Republican, was overwhelmingly for it. Ex-Speaker Reid having made all the little reputation that he has as the champion of the Force bill was more called for and honored at the Minneapolis Convention than even McKinley or than any other person there, and Mr. Harrison has time and again declared that he regarded the passage of this bill as the most important measure that the country has before it. In spite of all these evidences which, as we have said, ought to convince the most incredulous, the leaders of the Third party still continue to deride the measure and tell the people it is dead. Since they pretend to think so, let them heed the following from the New Haven Palladium of a day or two back. The Palladium is a representative Republican paper that speaks the views of the party as reliably as any journal published in this country. It says:

If Mr. Harrison is re-elected, as we believe and trust he will be, there is no doubt that the most earnest efforts of his administration will be extended toward the passage of a Federal election law by Congress similar to that which passed the House of Representatives of the last Congress. It is a question which reaches the hearts and consciences of voters much more strongly than any question of the tariff, or silver, or foreign relations.

Hon. Thomas L. James, who was Postmaster-General under President Garfield, in an interview last week gave several sufficient reasons for supporting President Harrison for a re-election, and his fifth reason is in the following words: "I am in favor of what is called the 'Force bill,' because it guarantees to every citizen of the United States, white and black, rich and poor, the right which is his under the Constitution under which we live, to vote as he sees fit and to have his vote counted."

The views of Mr. James are those that are shared by the present Harrison administration, by Connecticut's Republican representatives in Congress and by a large majority of the Republicans of Connecticut. The Palladium has no quarrel with those Democrats who believe that the rights of free suffrage can be best secured by State action. It is a question of policy under our Constitution, but the Republican party stands committed to that which it believes to be the better policy—viz., Federal election laws and a thorough enforcement of them by the executive department at Washington.

How, after this, can a blind man refuse to see?

Since we know so well the purpose of the Republican party it may be well to point out some of the atrocious features of the measures they propose to pass.

The crucial and vital feature of the measure is that it causes all the officers who hold the election and certify the result to be appointed by the United States Judges who hold these offices for life. The election officers are, therefore, not responsible to the people who vote in the election, and that fact alone is sufficient to condemn the bill as one which ends freedom and purity of elections and makes them whatever these appointees of Federal power choose to certify them to be. We know perfectly well that here in the South those persons would be declared elected whom the carpet baggers and negroes voted for. Let us look for a moment at the proposed machinery of the law.

It provides that in making up the roll of members of the House of Representatives the clerk shall place on the list the names of all persons certified as elected by the canvassing board appointed by Republican Federal Judges holding office for life. (All the United States Judges are Republican except two.) The House, it is true, under the Constitution is the judge of the election, qualifications and virtues of its own members, and in theory it would have the right after it was organized to unseat a person falsely certified by such canvassing boards, but these persons would be on the rolls taking part in the organization of the House and in its general business. What hope is there that a partisan body is going to overthrow the work of its own creatures in order that they may thereby destroy their own majority? When once a House has been formed by such proceedings it will perpetuate itself forever.

After taking from the States the ultimate control of the registration of voters it provides for an army of hirelings, spies and hangers on to be appointed by election officers appointed by United States Judges. It provides that the United States marshal may appoint as many special deputy marshals as he chooses at a pay of \$5 per day. There may be 100,000 of these if the marshal chooses to appoint so many, and all of them are at the polls to obey the orders of the partisan managers of the elections, and it makes provision by a permanent appropriation of a great sum of money to carry out the purposes of the act.

One of the most odious features of the bill is a provision for a house to house canvass by Federal officers to investigate the domestic surroundings of the voter and thereby discover whether he is rightly a voter, and this house to house canvass is to be "thorough and effective." Let every Virginian ask himself what his feelings would be if one of these Republican deputy marshals should invade the privacy of his house putting insolent questions to his wife and daughters nominally to ascertain whether he was a lawful voter, really to insult and humiliate them. This provision was in the original bill as drafted by Johnny Davidson, and as that bill passed the House of Representatives, it is of course liable to appear in the bill when it again appears in Congress. Such a racket was made about it that the Senate pretended to drop it in their substitute. But it is not dropped. Effective provision is made for it in the seventh and seventeenth sections of their substitute, though an effort is made to disguise the purpose.

This, then, is the Force bill which Virginians are asked to aid in passing. This measure states them in the face if they allow Grover Cleveland to be defeated. Virginians, are you prepared for this?

THE FALL OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

One of the leading textile journals of this country, the Dry Goods Economist, thus speaks of the outlook for fall trade:

"Some time ago we took occasion to say that there was every indication that the dry goods trade of this country would be injured very little, if at all, by the pending presidential campaign. Further developments amply sustain the prediction. The trade for the past six months has been above the average and the outlook for fall and winter trade is most hopeful. Such indications as the general advance in cotton goods point to a season of substantial profit

on a solid foundation of value. * * * Our foreign commerce has been unprecedented, domestic manufactures and trade are in excellent condition, the tide of immigration is more and more stupendous in volume and there is no reason in nature or human affairs why the great dry goods trade should not prosper as never before."

Another writer in the same journal thus interprets the signs of the times: "The general claim is that the market on printing cloths is the key to the whole dry goods situation. The market on printing cloths is sold ahead to an extent almost unheard of in the history of the trade; therefore, prosperity is one of the signs of the times."

The promptness with which the retail dry goods dealers are paying their bills again leads him to say that "promptness in meeting obligations is another sign of the times."

The fact that retail dealers are calling for fall goods and are in a hurry for deliveries implies that "stocks must be in a small and healthy condition" and is a decided straw, showing the direction of the wind.

COMMENTING upon statistics of the iron and steel industries the Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association says that the recent strikes and lock-outs "will probably reduce the production of many leading forms of iron and steel during the last six months of 1892, as compared with the first six months."

But this reduction may, by raising prices, leave the manufacturers no worse off in the end, though the workmen will suffer. The Bulletin also says:

"We have never known a period in the history of the American iron trade when prices have been generally so low and unremunerative as during the last twelve months, and yet production has never been so great. Here are two important facts. The explanation of the continued low prices is that our producing capacity is still beyond our enormous consumptive wants, and that individual producers whose works have large capacity can afford to make iron and steel with a very small margin of profit on each ton produced. But prices are too low and ought to rise."

EVENT STATE between Ohio and the Pacific coast is doubtful in the pending contest. They became Republican in the first place mainly on account of the slavery question, and their steadily decreasing majorities have shown for years that, that now slavery is forever gone, they are getting very tired of the party of high tariff which lives on oppressive war taxes on the necessities of life. The election of 1860 resulted in a political revolution and they are manifesting the same spirit in 1892. They are not likely to be driven back to the support of the party of Monopoly and onerous taxes simply because the Southern Confederacy in 1860 framed a tariff for revenue only, either.

Mr. James L. Gordon to Speak.

HEADQUARTERS
STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA., August 18, 1892.
Editor Times:

Will you please announce in your paper that Mr. James L. Gordon, of Charlottesville, will address the people of Aquia on Monday, the 23d instant, and of Accomac county on Monday, the 25th instant.

Yours truly,
H. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

They are Wiser and Sadder Men.

I noticed on the register of the Exchange Hotel yesterday evening the names of Charles Still, George C. White and John E. Conley, and was told by the clerk that all had left for the 7:35 train for the North going homewards it is presumed sadder and wiser men it is believed. They have now all three been jailed in \$500 each to appear before the September grand jury charged with the theft of the money from Lott's May with the circumstances of which the public is familiar.

Detective Wallack, of York, Pa., in a letter to Chief of Police Fox, gives these men as led names. When Still was told by the clerk to raise the money for the bail of his partner, he was interviewed by a local reporter and told his story, which was about what he testified to here.

Officer Lamkin, of the First police station, deserves especial mention for his promptness in arresting Charles Still, which he did in a very short time after the warrant was handed him.

Cases of arrest for such offenses are rare here, if indeed there has ever been one before, and our police force showed their customary energy about them.

The Busy Ambulance.

The ambulance was quite busy yesterday. Here are the calls:

At 8:20 A. M. to Fourteenth and Main. White man suffering with asthma. Taken to the almshouse for treatment.

At 8:30 A. M. to Twenty-ninth and P. Colored man thrown from a wagon and painfully hurt. He was taken home, corner of Duval and Price streets.

At 10:25 A. M. to Twenty-first and Main. Colored man with an epileptic fit. He was treated and left.

At 10:35 P. M. to Vulcan Iron Works. A colored man with his hand badly cut. He was treated and left.

At 11:10 P. M. to Mayo's Island to a white man struck by a base-ball bat. He had recovered when the ambulance arrived.

A Cyclist Breaks the Record.

Mr. J. T. Temple, known and renowned in cycling circles as Scorching Temple, attempted yesterday afternoon to break the record for forty-five minutes riding on a bicycle by Mr. A. K. Schapp and others between Bon Air and Richmond. A large concourse of wheelmen, all enthusiasts, gathered at the Richmond end of the Free bridge to witness the finish.

They had not long to wait before some agricultural wheelman discovered the flying form of Mr. Temple as he rode on the further end of the bridge.

A mighty shout went up when the times announced the time as 3:25. This performance is the more remarkable when it is known that part of the way was ridden on a punctured tire. The distance from Bon Air to Richmond is eight and three-quarter miles.

County Items.

The negroes who attempted to interfere with Special Officer Henry Goddin on Wednesday in his arrest of Mary Johnson will think before they do so again. Warrants have been issued for the ringleaders of the mob and they will be punished.

There is much complaint of the drought in Henrico county from the farmers. At least the wails of the new county jail are rising with something like dispatch. The Henrico Lodge of the Independent Order of Red Men purpose having a picnic to be followed by a dance on September 1st next at their hall on the Charles City road.

Direct Tax Money.

Warrants for the following amounts were issued yesterday to the commissioners who are to distribute the direct tax money: V. E. Joyner, of Amherst county, \$4,956.12; V. C. Howard, of Campbell county, \$7,820.39; J. M. Carter, of Warwick county, \$800.18; S. R. Moore, of Rockbridge county, 12,690.92. Total, 25,995.94.

Treasurer William P. Shelton, of Hanover county, yesterday filed his bond for \$14,000 as commissioner of the direct tax.

Ask Your Friends.

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and their replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia, another of indigestion and sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla is the hearty indorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medical merit.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Hugh Monner, who was the original for Artist Willard's picture, "Yankee Doodle," died at Oberlin, Ohio, Thursday, aged seventy-three.

Hon. Charles E. Carr, United States Minister to Denmark, has sailed from New York Thursday for Hamburg, on the way to his post at Copenhagen.

State Treasurer Morrison, of Pennsylvania, has already paid out \$152,000 on account of the services of troops at Home- stead. The first bribe was paid from the regular fund.

Sixty girls in the Allentown Spinning Company's mill, at Allentown, Penn., struck Thursday for an increase of five cents per day. The whole mill is idle in consequence.

It is reported that the revenue cutter Rush seized the whaling bark Lydia on July 28th, at Death Harbor, Alaska, for having heaving sea sickness on board. The Lydia will be sent to Sitka.

It is reported that every department of the Third-party street mill of the Carnegie Company in Pittsburgh, was closed Thursday morning, owing to breakages in the various departments.

A passenger train was in collision with a freight on the Boston and Maine railroad, at Beverly, Mass., on Wednesday. Frank Heney, a brakeman, was killed, and seven other trainmen were injured.

The brig Emma, of Portland, Maine, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on May 14th, for Trinidad, and has not been heard of since. She was commanded by Captain G. D. Hoagland and had a crew of fifteen men.

A Bellefonte, Pa., dispatch says that James McMillan, district president of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, has disappeared with about \$1,500 and leaving debts amounting to several thousand. Warrants have been issued for his arrest.

William H. Condon, one of Chicago's leading lawyers, had a fight on the Grand Street Puritan with C. K. Gray, a London art dealer, over a Miss Webb, to whom both had been attentive at Newport.

Dispatches from Natchez, Miss., say that cotton worms are doing much damage in Northern Louisiana. Local producers' crops are described as unusually large and voracious, and threaten the destruction of the first crop.

An explosion at the Richmond Varnish Company's works, Memphis, Thursday, resulted in the complete destruction of the establishment, causing a loss of \$13,000 to the proprietors, Messrs. George Fayne and John L. Tregan. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States (except from the British North American possessions and Mexico) during July last was 42,185, as against 44,091 in July, 1891. The total for the corresponding month of 1892 was 401,147, and for the corresponding seven months of 1891 was 371,308.

Ben Duncan and Henry Carnegie, two lieutenants of Bunch and Hoggood, the noted Southern bandits, have been captured and jailed in Franklinton, La. Carnegie confessed that he was implicated in the Central railroad robbery that occurred in April last. Duncan denied participating in this robbery, but confessed to other crimes.

John Fleischman, a scout for the Amalgamated Association, was shot but not dangerously wounded Thursday morning while on duty near the Third-party street Carnegie mill, in Pittsburgh. Several persons passing along the street were stoned by persons unknown, but thinking it was Fleischman they fired four shots at him. The shooters have not been found.

The President has appointed William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, to be Consul at Copenhagen, vice Rydier, dismissed. Mr. Bradley, the present Consul at Lyons, France, and is transferred to Copenhagen because of the necessity for the immediate presence of a consular officer at the port. The change is made in consequence of Mr. Rydier's confession of official misconduct.

A meeting of Cubans and Porto Ricans was held in Philadelphia Thursday night under the auspices of the Cuban revolutionary societies of the city. Addresses were made by Joseph Martí of New York, J. H. Scott and others in the cause of Cuban independence. Resolutions were passed favoring organization of Cubans and Porto Ricans in Philadelphia to inaugurate a republic of Cuba by peaceful measures and opposing annexation to the United States.

A newsdealer in Bellefonte, Pa., has made arrangements to deliver Sunday papers in that place on Sunday next. A number of people object and petitions are being circulated against such action, and the ministers have announced their intention of preaching sermons against it. If all else fails the law is to be invoked. The papers are taken to Bellefonte from Look County by express, there being no Sunday trains.

Two gangs of Italians were brought from Philadelphia to Hartford, Conn., this week to take the places of the striking section hands on the Connecticut division of the Philadelphia and Reading road. Chanties were put up for them and they are to work for \$1.25, but they have already left. The old section hands struck because of a reduction from \$1.50 to 1.25. The strike extends along the entire length of the division.

Surgeon-General Wymann, of the Marine Hospital service, has, with the approval of the Treasury Department, issued an order that on and after September 1, 1892, no vessel having on board personal baggage, &c., belonging to any immigrant coming from any cholera infected district, shall be allowed to enter into the United States unless accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of embarkation to the effect that said personal effects, baggage, &c., have been disinfected.

Mrs. Cleveland drove hastily up to the Bazaar's Bay station Thursday night for an express package, and in her haste to get out of the crowd that gathered about the station platform, ran across the track in such close proximity to the cow-catcher that some of the spectators were startled. She was much annoyed by the crowd closing about her and staring, and her eyes snapped for a moment, but an amiable smile soon chased the frown away. The impression prevails very strongly among Mr. Cleveland's friends that he will remain at Bazaar's Bay until October, when he will go South on a campaign trip to South Carolina.

There has been some talk in Chicago about leaving complaints before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the general passenger agents who are accused of dealing with ticket brokers and so discriminating against the general public. One or two Chicago papers in publishing this gossip intimated that the competitors of the railroads would probably unite in making a complaint against that company. Assistant Traffic Manager Byrne, of the passenger department of the Atchafalpa, said Thursday: "We have been requested to reduce our tariffs because of the illegal methods of our competitors in dealing with scalpers, but we have in every case made our reductions open and above board, and the only result an investigation might have would be to make our competitors abide by the law as we do."

William B. Hemmenway, a young New Yorker stopping at the Ocean Hotel, Long Beach, who has been laughing with his friends at the expulsion from the city of Park Beach of scantily attired bathers, came down Thursday to Asbury Park with a suit that has charmed the people of the Branch, and boasted that the police at Asbury were good at bluffing, but would not dare to run any one in. Attired in his shoulder-length jersey suit he walked up and down the board walk and beach despite the remonstrances and warnings of Officer Rogers. After he had answered insolently to the policeman and gone in for a final dip he was arrested and clothed in citizen's attire he was taken up to Park Hall before Justice Borden. The Justice was undecided whether to hold Hemmenway on the charge of indecent exposure or to let him go with a severe reprimand. The Justice advised him to expound the money that he ought to be fined for a decent suit.

THE DOG DETHROWED.

A Claim that Cows are Much Superior in Intelligence.

"It is a popular belief that the dog is the most intelligent of all the four-footed animals, and that next in the mental scale is the horse," said George McDaniel, of the Lindell, "That is a mistake. The cow knows more than horse and dog combined as regards learning. An ordinary town cow which has been accorded reasonable facilities for acquiring general information is much wiser than some men who have been honored with proud positions and expensive funerals. The average town cow can open a gate that fastens with time lock, get into the garden and do fifty dollars' worth of damage before the exasperated owner can run a charge of slugs into a muzzle-loading gun. 'I once lived in a village where one-half the inhabitants kept cows and expected them to forage their living off the other half. Finding the usual gate fastenings of no avail, I added a bolt and slept that night secure. The next morning every cow in the village was in my garden, and so full of cabbages that cost me two dollars a head to raise that they could not go through the gate, and I had to knock down a panel of the fence to let them out. That night I added a long chain and a patent padlock, and sat up in company with a double-barreled gun to watch proceedings. An old brindled scoundrel came up and surveyed the house to make sure we were asleep. Then she shook the gate and again surveyed the house. Next she went to work on the bolt with her tongue. In five minutes she had it drawn and started to come in. She looked surprised to still find herself on the outside. Half a dozen of her companions came up and surveyed the new jewelry. Then brindle broke a horn trying to lift the gate off its hinges. They appeared to hold a council of war; then an old spotted govtard inserted a horn under the chain, lifted it over the post and the whole drove marched inside. I gave it up and took the gate off its hinges. I now raise all my vegetables at the market.'—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ROOTS, SHOES, &c.